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York, with coffee, no passengers and no change in the personnel in this port; February 16 the German steamship *Seiglinde*, for New York, with coffee, 1 cabin passenger and 18 steerage passengers and no change in the crew personnel; February 19 the Belgian steamship *Calderon*, for New York, with coffee, no passengers from this port, and with 1 new member of the crew signed on in this port.

Week ended February 28. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: February 22 the British steamship *Voltaire*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with 6 cabin passengers for New York from this port and no change in the personnel of the crew; and February 23 the U. S. S. *Solace* granted a bill of health without inspection, this vessel sailing from here for the port of Charleston, S. C.; all crew well at time of departure.

No other vessels left for United States ports during the weeks named.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro—Plague and smallpox.—Week ended February 21. Total estimated population, 811,443; census population, 1907, 628,675. Total deaths for the week, 301. No deaths due to yellow fever and no cases reported. Plague caused 1 death with 1 new reported case. Smallpox caused 17 deaths with 14 new reported cases, of which number 1 occurred in the suburban zone. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 40 cases of smallpox and 3 cases of plague, and in the Hospital Engenho do Dentro, 6 cases of smallpox under treatment.

Week ended February 28. Total deaths, 302. No deaths caused by yellow fever and no cases reported. Smallpox caused 5 deaths with 19 new reported cases, of which number 1 occurred in the suburban district. Plague caused no deaths, with 3 new reported cases. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 34 cases of smallpox and 3 cases of plague under observation. In the other hospitals for infectious diseases [there were no occupants, an occurrence unknown here for over 7 months.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Smallpox—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Gröne reports, February 13:

Week ended January 30. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong against Singapore have been withdrawn. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on December 26, 1908.

Quarantinable diseases: Smallpox, 1 case. Vessels inspected and granted bills of health, 6. Aliens for Honolulu and Pacific coast ports: Examined, 76; rejected 9. Aliens for Philippine Islands: Examined, 14; rejected, 6.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Plague in rats—Measures for rat destruction—Smallpox at Tientsin—Plague outbreak in northern China.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, February 16:

Week ended February 13. Supplemental bill of health granted to 1 steamship with an aggregate personnel of 176. This vessel, the

Nippon Maru, Hongkong to San Francisco, remained in the stream at Woosung while in this port, and was loaded from lighters during daylight only. Inspection was held on the tender immediately prior to her departure for the ship. Manifests were viséed for 4,799 pieces of freight.

The weekly report of the municipal health department shows, among Chinese, 1 death from smallpox.

Plague-infected rats continue to be found in all sections of the settlement. There have been discovered up to the present time 91 separate foci of infection. The disease continues to prevail among rats in the Hongkew district in the vicinity of the wharves. There have been no human cases of plague reported.

Copy of communication from the French consul-general showing what measures have been adopted in the French concession toward preventing an outbreak of plague, is inclosed.

Reports from Tientsin show for the week ended January 30, smallpox 5 cases, with 1 death, the Austro-Hungarian, Japanese, and British concessions reporting.

Plague has again broken out in the vicinity of the coal mines at Tongshan in northern China. No information has been received as to measures adopted to combat the disease.

[Inclosure.]

No case of plague has been discovered in the French concession. A circular was sent out December 26, 1908, to all proprietors of hotels and godowns, as well as to the shipping companies in the concession, asking them to second the efforts made by the council by collecting the rats found dead on their premises, and to send such rats to the sanitary authorities for examination. This circular was accompanied by instructions relative to the collection and handling of dead rats. A Chinese translation of these instructions was sent to the Chinese newspapers, and 5,000 copies were posted in the streets and alleyways of the concession.

Six gangs of coolies, armed with the necessary receptacles and antiseptics, each morning collected the rats. This system was put in operation December 28, and has been carried out each day.

January 31 92 rats were found and necropsied in the laboratory. None presented evidences of plague.

CUBA.

Reports from Habana—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amessee reports, March 22:

Week ended March 20.

Vessels inspected.....	25
Bills of health issued.....	29
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,350
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,010

No quarantinable disease was reported in Cuba during this period.

Smallpox on steamship Monterey at Habana.

The following was received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Villoldo, March 29:

One passenger arrived from Mexico March 22 on steamship *Monterey* developed smallpox on March 25. Case confirmed March 28. *Monterey* now in New York.

The *Monterey* left Veracruz March 18.